

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 24.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

N. 52.

We Have It...



The very thing in Silverware or Jewelry for a Present. New Goods have been coming in all the week, and Monday we will open up another lot. The designs are choice and the prices right.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Westside.

Cap-a-Pie!

Store altogether too crowded with our extensive purchases for this season; well crowded, too, tho', every day with ladies who aim and claim to gown themselves correctly, and for a proper expenditure.

Right Values Are Here In...

Blankets.
Umbrellas.
Rain Cloaks.
Coats and Capes.
Fur Lined Wraps.
Novelty Costume Fabrics.



J. Hutcheson & Co.

Hunting for Game.

That little indicator in this hand points to 117 Government Street, where all is game for your buying. Any day you can step up a cover of maps and buy a brace of bargains. No closed season, and you are only fined for not finding our shots on the wing.

Sugar is down an eighth. You can get 20 lbs. for \$1.

Flour up again. Hungarian \$1.45; Snowflake \$1.15.

Don't forget our Blend Tea at 20c. is a cokweb cutter.

Our Golden Blend at 40c. you can't match for flavor.

Keep your eye on Six Tins of Vegetables 25c.

Now you're in the market for fresh onions.

Dixi H. Ross & Co. Government Street.

To the Public

We, the undersigned, Merchant Tailors of the City of Victoria, do hereby declare that we never have and do not now employ Chinese or Japanese labor in any capacity in the manufacture of garments, or in any capacity whatsoever in connection with our business.

This statement is rendered necessary in view of the fact that certain interested persons are circulating false statements to the effect that the white Merchant Tailors of the City are employing Chinese and Japanese labor in the manufacture of garments.

Such assertions, when touching any of the undersigned Merchant Tailors, are absolutely false in every particular.

WALTER D. KINNAIRD,
J. T. BURROWS,
THOMAS BROS & GRANT,
CREIGHTON & CO.,
J. McCORKALL,
R. ROBERTS.

A. GREGG & SON,
CAMPBELL & CO.,
T. W. WALKER & CO.,
E. J. MATTHEWS,
SPRINKLING BROS.,
R. ROBERTS.

50,000 SHARES IN NOVELTY

GOLD MINING COMPANY

Sold in Toronto in two weeks at 10c. The price is now rated in that city to 12c. This property is in the company of all the best mines in.

RED MOUNTAIN, ROSSLAND

We have 3,200 shares at the old price.

Ten Cents.

The shares in the

BRITISH CANADIAN

GOLD FIELDS COMPANY

are selling rapidly, and the Company will soon raise the price to 15 or 20 cents. It is possible they may be taken on the market tomorrow. Price for a few days, 10 cents.

HERBERT CUTTER, Western Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STONE WANTED—Baseball, soft-feeding coal stone; must be medium and first-class; slate price. Address "Stone," Times office.

WANTED—To sell, a clear stone, centrally located; price, \$30. Apply "Central," Times office.

MRS. EDWARD DICKINSON will reopen her dancing class for children at the A. U. W. Hall (opposite), on Saturday, November 7th, 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. 40c-50c-75c.

LOST—On Sunday, a German water and an Irish water. Jennings Bros., brickmakers, Spanish road.

WANTED—Small furnished house by reliable party; no children; slate rent. Address "House," Times office.

FOR SALE—Four acres land three miles from all trading centers. Two-story house, large barn and other buildings; just the place for small family and poultry. Would lose if suitable tenant offers. Address T. R. Ellis, 208 Port-street.

COAL—\$5 per ton, delivered; weight guaranteed. Munro, Holland & Co., 24 Broad street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munro, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Hotel.

FOR SALE—The coal rights of 318 acres on Pender Island. The land for sale in portions or in bloc. H. J. Robertson, Times office.

NOTICE—All persons desiring to make inquiries concerning photographs given for the purpose of identification, will receive prompt information by addressing the firm at 313 Third street, Seattle, Wash.

SAUSAGE.

We supply no stores in the city. Our superior Cambridge Sausage is to be had only at our own store, 93 Government street.

BETTY & CO.

Wellington Coal Yard.

(ESTABLISHED 1888)

Until further notice we will sell the old reliable Wellington Coal at

55.00 PER TON

Delivered to any part of the city. All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

RATTAY & HALE.

100 Government street. 26 Store street.

St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society

HALLOWE'EN

Concert AND Dance.

To be held on...

Saturday, 31st inst., at Caledonian Hall.

Doors open at 7:30. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW SHIP.

The Massachusetts Stands all the Tests Satisfactorily.

New York, Oct. 20.—The new battleship Massachusetts reached her old anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., last night, having arrived successfully from the many tests made by the board of inspectors which tried her worth. Her guns and their mountings stood the shock of full-service charges, which were fired at various angles and elevations; her misnavigating qualities were satisfactory to a high degree, and when it came to drilling the crew the men showed the high degree of efficiency to which they have been brought by Captain Fred Rogers and his executive officer, Lieutenant Commander C. B. Arnold. The board of inspection boarded the vessel at Hampton Roads a week ago, and for the next forty-eight hours the vessel was kept manoeuvring.

During the forenoon of the first day on the board learned the ship's "actual diameter," by which is meant the diameter of the circle in which the vessel can turn. This is a good thing for officers to know, and, according to their way of thinking, a good thing to keep from the public. That fact and some naval regulations on the subject prevented them from giving any details on the subject yesterday.

The crew was put through all drills which bluejackets adhere to. They had a clearing of the ship for action, general quarters and fire-quarters. Then there was a call to abandon ship, which showed plainly all the men could get away from the vessel in case of need.

At the city of "man overboard" a life buoy was rescued in fine style, and then,

to give a touch of realism, John Sheehan fell overboard in earnest. He did not mean to do it, but a life line played a trick on him and he plumped backward into the sea, when the engines were stopped and reversed and a life boat was on the way to the rescue almost before the man had time to realize that he was overboard. He was back on board in just two minutes and forty seconds.

After the completion of the trials the battleship went to Hampton Roads, where the board was landed.

Ladies, a fine line of Al scissors and shears at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

PRICES WILL GO UP

Farmers in the Wheat Growing Districts of England Holding on to Their Stocks.

INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF A FIRM WHICH DOES BUSINESS WITH EAST INDIA.

PRICE OF WHEAT WILL NOT BE PAID THERE FOR SOME MONTHS YET.

FOR CAMPAIGN FUND.

Eighteen Thousand Dollar House Presented to Bryan.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—W. M. Hoyt, of the firm of W. M. Hoyt & Co., importers and wholesale grocers, presented to Mr. Bryan a house and two lots in Lincoln, Neb., in lieu of a cash contribution to the campaign fund. In his letter Mr. Hoyt scored the gold standard and declared that although he is rich in real estate he is poor in cash.

Mr. Bryan turned the deed over to Chairman Jones, who will sell it and put the proceeds into the Democratic campaign fund. The property is said to be worth about \$18,000.

THE SULTAN'S DOMAIN.

Young Turkish Party Reject the Sultan's Proposals for Reform.

London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Phillipsburg to the Daily Mail says that the leaders of the young Turkish party have rejected the Sultan's proposition to grant reforms including a general amnesty and the appointment of a responsible ministry as the price of the cessation of their agitation.

The Sultan's proposal has been rejected by the Young Turks, who have demanded a large store of explosives in the Taskin quarter. There have been four hundred arrests in connection with the discovery.

The Daily News states that it bears that the gravest anxiety exists at Constantinople, and that the deposition of the Sultan is seriously discussed.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle is assured that on his return to St. Petersburg the Czar will propose a conference of the powers to discuss the situation.

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The Sheik Ul-Islam remains at the Yildiz palace nominally as the Sultan's guest, but really as a prisoner. The ambassadors have telegraphed for instructions in view of events which are regarded as imminent.

YUKON MAILS.

Hugh Day Starts from Seattle on His Long Trip.

Seattle, Oct. 29.—Hugh Day, who, with Jack Hayes, will carry the United States mail from Juneau to Forty Mile and Circle City on the Yukon this winter, left on the Willapa this morning for the north. He will start out on his overland journey about the 10th of November, or before if he can get ready, and with but a single Indian guide and his dogs and sledge will attempt the long winter journey across the mountains and down the lakes and river. Day will carry only letter mail and for this he will charge \$1 for every letter carried. He spent yesterday looking for this city over for dogs but secured only one which he thought would answer his purpose. He calculates that it will take him at least 70 days to complete his journey. Day is the man who about a month ago arrived here from the Yukon with two twin baby boys, the first white children to be born on the upper reaches of the river. Mrs. Day died on the river last summer and Day carried them out on his back and delivered them to their grandparents in Minnesota. Day had not been home for 19 years, yet so pressing was his work and preparations for his winter mail trip that he remained less than a week and once again turned his way towards the ice barriers of the north. Jack Hayes will follow him later with a consignment of Uncle Sam's mail and will probably be the first man to attempt the trip to the interior next spring.

"As to Argentina, we estimate that we shall get four million quarters at least from there."

The reaction in the market is due to a stable state of nervousness produced by an incursion of outsiders when prices begin to improve. This reaction will prove beneficial in shaking off the wear hollers, when trade will begin to improve, as already explained, on a stable basis, and prices will rise steadily.

"To India, the price of wheat will not be felt there for some months anyway, as they have enough stock to keep them going. It cannot yet be said with certainty that they will have a famine at all. India may come and if it does the crop will be saved. Of course the stocks in India are held by speculators who may manipulate the market, which even we shall have existing times. The importation of wheat into India has reached so far only moderate proportions. I bought three cargoes and another firm bought one cargo for India. That is all.

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DEATH OF RODERICK

Full Particulars of the Shooting and Events Leading up to It.

He Had Been Shadowed for Some Time by Detectives in Seattle.

The Seattle P.I. contains the following account of the shooting at Camp McKinney of Matthew Roderick, the fact of which was published in the Times last evening and the events leading up to it:

The Pacific Northwest was startled August 18 when the news was flashed abroad that a lone highwayman had held up George McAnally, treasurer of the Cariboo Mining, Milling and Smelting company, two and a half miles from Camp McKinney, Boundary district, British Columbia, and robbed him of gold bullion valued at between \$900 and \$11,000.

Just as startling is the news which the Post-Intelligencer gives to the same section this morning in the announcement that Matthew Roderick, of 329 Taylor street, Seattle, was killed at Camp McKinney yesterday or the day before by the foreman of the Cariboo mine, and that death alone saved him from being arrested for the crime committed Aug. 18. Detectives have been shadowing Roderick in Seattle for the past six weeks at the same time having in their possession affidavits of men who swear positively that Roderick tried to get them to go in with him on the hold-up. The case is made still worse against Roderick by the fact that when he left the Cariboo mine several days after the robbery, claiming to be ill, the miners made up a purse of between \$80 and \$90 for his benefit; and when his house on Taylor street was searched last night by Officer Brown, of the local police, \$300 in gold twenties were found, in addition to documents that are claimed to show conclusively that between the time he left the mine and his leaving Seattle again, a week ago last Tuesday night, he did business involving several hundred dollars.

It was supposed that when Broderick left the city the last time that he was going back to bring out the gold he is alleged to have secured, and it was owing to the desire of the detectives to get him back again into British Columbia that prevented his arrest in this city.

The Cariboo mine is located 90 miles from Marcus, on the Spokane & Northern Railroad. In order to reach the mine from Marcus the trip had to be made over a rough, mountain road. The mine is a good producer, and it has been customary for either the president, Jas. Monahan, the well known Spokane banker, or the secretary and treasurer, Geo. McAulay, to bring out the monthly "clean-up" in the form of gold bricks. These trips have been made, so far as can be learned, without a guard.

On the morning of August 18 George McAulay left camp early in the morning with a buggy. He had with him in a bag three gold bars, two very heavy and one small bar. The value of the small bar was \$100. The total value of the three bars is variously estimated from \$9000 to \$11,000. At exactly 7 o'clock, as Mr. McAulay reached the top of a hill, two and a half miles from the camp, and swung around a curve, he found himself facing the muzzle of a Winchester rifle, held by a masked man. The man stood on an embankment that was on a level with the seat of the buggy, and had evidently been lying in wait.

He ordered McAulay to throw up his hands. McAulay did not comply instantly, and the order was repeated in a rough and decided tone of voice. Seeing that it was useless to argue the question McAulay did as ordered.

"Throw out that bullet," said the highwayman. Out went the bag.

"Throw out the rest of the money," demanded the man.

"Why, you would not leave a man broke in this country, would you?" said McAulay.

"Throw out the money," was the reply. McAulay had a considerable amount of gold on his person, and reluctantly gave it up. The man then ordered him to drive on. McAulay went about ten yards and stopped. He looked back and found that the man had his rifle on him. "Drive on," said the highwayman. McAulay saw the man meant business and complied. The highwayman watched him out of sight and then disappeared.

As soon as McAulay reported his loss a searching party went out, but they found no trace other than a few cigarette crumbs where the highwayman had landed, and the remains of a camp. It was thought, however, and everything indicated it, that the robber had come from the Cariboo mining camp.

President Monahan came up from Spokane, and on the 22nd, after he had got things well outlined, commenced a systematic investigation. Every man in the camp was made to give an account of himself. It is said that all did this except Matthew Roderick, who had just returned to Seattle. No evidence was discovered to show that Roderick was out of his cabin on the morning of the robbery. But a man in the camp said that while Roderick was claiming to be sick he had caught sight of him outside his cabin. He spoke to him about being out when he was so ill, and Roderick said that he had gotten up to wash some water. As before mentioned, when Roderick got ready to return to Seattle the natives made up a purse for him. Roderick had been working as an ordinary miner, receiving ordinary wages. He claimed, however, to be a civil engineer.

Monahan's trip to the mines prevented him from receiving a letter of great importance. He got it when he returned to Spokane. It was from a man named Shattock. He said that he knew who set the robbery, and described him. He said that last June he was in the mining district and came across a stranger. They went along together. The man complained that he was very poor and said that he would about as soon die in his present condition. He is believed to have converted the man to believe how his fortune could be made, and then went on to say that it would

be an easy matter to either rob the office at the mine in which the bullion was kept or hold up the man who took it out.

He seemed to know all about the manner in which the bullion was transported and said that there was only one man in charge. The two men separated, and according to the affidavit in the possession of Mr. Monahan, the man who proposed the robbery went on to Cariboo and got work while Shuttleworth went on his way. It is said that Shuttleworth is a rancher and a responsible man.

As soon as this information was received Shuttleworth was hunted up and made to give his information in the form of an affidavit. Detectives were immediately employed and sent to Seattle to shadow Roderick. One of these detectives is a man named Foley, said to be a Pinkerton man. Another is Sweeney, known all over the Pacific Northwest as the champion weight putter. It was Sweeney who so easily outdid all the efforts of Flanagan at the final championship game of the P. N. A. in this city. Even at that time he was shadowing Roderick. Shuttleworth was brought to Seattle and at the first opportunity was placed in a position where he got a good look at Roderick. He positively identified him as the man who had proposed the robbery of the Cariboo mine bullion. Following this the detectives rented rooms on Taylor street, in direct view of Roderick's house. The neighbors around there thought they were suspicious characters and this led Officer Brown to investigate. Foley and Sweeney then told him their business. From that time on Brown was also interested in the case. Detective Cudliffe was also interested in the business in some way.

A week ago Tuesday Roderick left the city, giving it out, it is said, that he was going to some place other than the Cariboo mine. The detectives believed, however, that he was going after the remainder of the bullion and trailed him. Nothing more was heard of the case until yesterday afternoon when Detective Cudliffe had in his possession a telegram telling of the death of Roderick. This message, it is said, came from President Monahan. A message was sent back asking if Roderick's house should be searched. The reply came to do so by all means. Detective Cudliffe appeared in the municipal court at 5:10 o'clock, and a search warrant was issued for 329 Taylor street, where Roderick lived. Officer Brown, accompanied by Detective Foley, went out into the house and made known their mission. The news of the death of Roderick was a great shock to his wife.

In an upper bedroom was found a small safe locked by a combination. Mrs. Roderick finally unlocked it and inside was found \$300 in gold. Officer Brown said there were receipts for bills and taxes paid since September 1, aggregating about \$100; life insurance policy in favor of Mrs. Roderick paid up; he did not recall the date of issuance; and a check which, as he recalled, indicated that Roderick had recently paid out \$300.

When a Post-Intelligencer reporter called to see Mrs. Roderick last evening she was prostrated with grief at the sudden calamity that had befallen her family, and did not feel like talking. Those in the house said there must be a mistake somewhere.

The Roderick family now consists of Mrs. Roderick and her two children, a boy and a girl, the elder of which is 9 years old. A reporter made a careful inquiry last night of neighbors as to the character of the Rodericks, and learned that they had always been held in high esteem. Mrs. Roderick is spoken of as a very estimable woman. Men who know a great deal about the case, but who refuse to allow their names to be used, say that they do not think Mrs. Roderick knew anything about what her husband is accused of doing.

The detectives also have a second affidavit from a man, name unobtainable, who worked with Roderick in the mine. He alleges that Roderick wanted him to go into the robbery, and went so far as to mention the spot where the job could be accomplished. The spot named by Roderick is the exact spot where the job was done. There is a short cut from the camp to the spot.

Roderick has lived in Seattle for three years, or at least he has held his residence on Taylor street for that length of time. According to the second affidavit, he used to be a private detective in New York city. His special business was watching diamond smugglers between New York and the old country. He is alleged to have told his companion in the mines that he was not successful at detecting the smugglers, so he went into the business himself. He was arrested, but escaped punishment through the assistance of relatives. Subsequently he went to the Black Hills where he married the wife who is now mourning his death and who cannot bear his name.

The fate of the craft burned on most

ter day may be the fate of many others.

There are a few who believe that any

more New Bedford money will be sent to the Arctic. That money is likely to

be used to whet the splendors in the factories which even now are crowding up to the hulks along the harbor front.

NEW BEDFORD'S INDUSTRY.

Failure of Her Effort to Recover Her Prestige in Whaling.

New Bedford, Oct. 20.—It looks as if New Bedford had seen the end of her whaling, the industry on which were built the foundations of most of the fortunes that New Bedford families boast. Along the entire stretch of the city's wharfage front lies, moored with rotting ropes and rusty iron chains, a big fleet of strange looking craft which in their day were the pride of this Yankee nation. Many of them have been there for years, but others have been added recently, hardly a year passing without some craft's return from a long and unsuccessful cruise to tie up and say no more. The sides of these old whaling ships have been sheathed up generally to prevent rot and the rigging has been removed, but the spars remain, and as the years go seem even more gaunt and forbidding.

Last week two more were added to this unusual fleet, and as the chains that were to fasten them rattled out from the rockers many a sign went with them. These two ships are the bark Canton and A. R. Tucker, both of which returned last week from an unsuccessful season in the Arctic, and with nothing to show for the trip but an expense account big enough to discourage the most sanguine owners. The men who manned the craft received nothing but their board for their sixteen months of labor. They had shipped on shares as whalers do, and as there was nothing to divide they got nothing.

It has been with many a pang that old New Bedford whalers saw the pride and glory of the city disappear and the business of whale catching become monopolized by the steam whalers of San Francisco. Many of them believed that a strong effort should be made to revive the industry, and some of them went so far as to assert that New Bedford could regain her old place if she went about it in the right way and sent out the right kind of crews to show the green ones how to work. So the Tucker and Canton were fitted out, and the crews were selected with the utmost care. The men in the forecastles and in the cabins were a picked lot, and no finer ones ever sailed out of New Bedford harbor. In fact it was said that there was too much talent aboard. However that may be, never did ships sail away with better prospects and never did more discouraged crews return to New Bedford town. The men were all but hungry. They had food. Now the men who talked of the revival of New Bedford whaling have crawled out of sight and everybody is waiting for the last of the Hudson's Bay fleet to tie up to her dock for the last time and forever. There are plenty of men who say that New Bedford has seen the last of her glory; that whaling, as far as she is concerned, is dead beyond recall, and that she might just as well send the picturesque old links of her whaling fleet over to the Fairhaven flats and burn them to make a holiday spectacle for her children.

One old vessel has been put out of the way in a blaze of glory. The town had a muster of firemen, and visitors came from all parts of New England. New Bedford did not have much to offer in the way of entertainment, but she waited to do something. So she took one of the whaling ships, saturated the old craft with tar and oil, and set her on fire. The old vessel, staunch and tight, although years had passed since her usefulness had been tested, went up in flame and smoke, and the holiday crowd shouted and clapped as she disappeared.

The fate of the craft burned on most ter day may be the fate of many others. There are a few who believe that any more New Bedford money will be sent to the Arctic. That money is likely to be used to whet the splendors in the factories which even now are crowding up to the hulks along the harbor front.

SPANISH RULE.

How They Treat the Natives of the Philippine Islands.

London, Oct. 29.—Advices received from the Philippine Islands state that the Spaniards have become more oppressive than ever in their treatment of the natives, and are resorting to inhuman methods to subdue the rebellion. In the latter part of September the Spanish government, taking advantage of the temporary absence of a British man-of-war, which had gone to Hongkong, seized all the telegraph and cable lines, and prohibited the sending out of any messages which had not received the approval of the government. In this a censorship was established over consular messages, so that the representatives of European nations were unable to communicate with their government without having their messages scrutinized by the Spanish officials. Cyphered messages by cable and telegraph were prohibited. This sort of regime continued for several weeks, till the return of the English man-of-war, when the authorities were plainly told that the embargo on consular messages must be removed. The government, after considering the matter, ordered the embargo removed, and official communication with the outside world was resumed.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENT.

Over Two Million Dollars Removed From New York to Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Railroad employees at the Grand Central passenger station thought the advance guard of the army had arrived in Chicago when the Baltimore & Ohio fast express train pulled into the station last night. The United States Express Company had a special car attached to the train and all except one little corner of this car was filled with men who carried revolvers and guns having bristling bayonets. In the little corner, however, was sufficient wealth to satisfy a dozen gangs of train robbers if they had secured it. The wealth consisted of gold amounting to a legal tender value of \$2,200,000. It had been shipped from the sub-treasury in New York to the sub-treasury in this city and it will be transferred from the express car to the Rand McNally building this morning. The transfer was due to the fact that the Chicago sub-treasury was taxed to relieve the recent strain on the sub-treasury in San Francisco.

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Scott's Emulsion

Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your Doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure you, cough or help your baby.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscoks and Hall & Co.

Before the first Ontario railway was built, Before the first ocean steamer arrived, Before postage stamps were used in Canada When £ s. d. was Canadian Currency.

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

Were known throughout Canada.

as they are now,

as the best matches made.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Gristle Out. Vet. Col., Member Out. Vet.
Med. Soc., connected with Dr. John Wende, V. S.
Buffalo, N.Y.; Other Veterinary Surgeons
Johnson street, Telephone 182; residence,
telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER,
successor to John Dougerty. Yards and
warehouses cleaned, contracts made for
removal of dead animals, horses, cattle, dogs,
Cochrane & Muir, corner of Yates and
Douglas streets, will be promptly attended
to residence, 26 Vancouver street.
Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—To purchase a buggy or phaeton
in good repair; must be a barge in. Apply
to Ed. Douglas.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes services of
a horse during winter for its keep.
"Horse," Times office.

OCTOBER 22

WANTED—Help—Reliable men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new article to keep our show cards tucked up on trees, fence posts, and bridges throughout town and country.

Commission or salary: \$65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank to be returned. For particular apply to The World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Canada. Sept. 1, 1896.

OB 1200

\$1 A WEEK EASY—You work right around home, a brand new thing, no trouble to make \$100 a week; we will pay you quickly; you will be surprised how easy it can be; don't tell your address anyway; it will be to your interest to investigate; write to-day; you can make \$100 a week easy. Address, Imperial Silverware Co., Box B.O., Victoria, B.C.

OB 1200

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type
one-half page, cost one cent per word, one cent
per line, one cent per column, and are re-
cared at the Times office each day of public-
cation up to 4 p.m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A few dozen pullets. I. Court,
Gordon Head.

OCTOBER 23

YOU CAN get rye and whole wheat bread
delivered fresh daily from Domestic Baking
Co., 69 Broad street.

OCTOBER 24

FOR SALE—A portion of the N. & S. Assn.
Agricultural Society's land in South
Saanich containing 64 acres or less,
about 20 acres of land, seven farms situated
of water. For further particulars apply
to the secretary, H. F. Baldwin, Turgeon
P. O. Box 100.

OB 1200

TO LET.

ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen. I. Blanchard st.

OCTOBER 25

TO LET—3 furnished rooms, with or without
board; suitable for light housekeeping. Ad-
dress "V." Times office.

OCTOBER 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASPIRTERS.

Soft Boxes and Trunks. Delivery in West Descri-
ption. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Vic-
toria, B.C. Telephone call 129.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALSHAM & ELGIN WATCHES

AT ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICES

Having purchased a large stock of these cele-
brated Watches at 50% below the dollar, will sell
at prices defying competition.

WALSHAM, SOLID SILVER, STE-
WIND WATCHES, \$1.

Have also the latest Watches made by the
Walsham & Elgin Co.

AMERICAN COUNSEL

Robert Lansing, an Eminent Eastern American Lawyer, Arrives in Seattle.

We Will Act as Counsel for United States at Behring Sea Commission.

Robert Lansing, one of the counsel for the United States at the commission which meets here about the middle of November arrived in Seattle yesterday. Mr. Lansing was counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration, which met in Paris in 1893 to arbitrate on the sealing dispute. In 1892 he visited the Pacific coast to collect evidence for the American side of the controversy. To a P.-L. representative Mr. Lansing said:

"The international commission, which is to meet at Victoria about the middle of November, is organized in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed February 8, 1896, at Washington City.

In 1886 and 1887 the United States revenue cutters in Behring sea seized a number of Canadian vessels, seizing the arms and seal skins on board and ordering the vessels out of the sea. The seafarers and other property seized were condemned by the United States court and sold. The claim under which the seizures were made was then stated by the United States to be that Behring sea was Alaskan waters and therefore within the jurisdiction of this country. This Great Britain denied, and finally the matter, after long diplomatic correspondence, was submitted to the tribunal of arbitration, which met at Paris in the spring of 1893, and which decided the jurisdictional question adversely to the United States, thus establishing this government's liability for the seizures it had made. By agreement in the treaty of arbitration, the question of the amount of damages sustained by the Canadian sealers was left to further diplomatic negotiation between the two countries.

In accordance with this provision Secretary of State Gresham came to an understanding with the British ambassador to pay to Great Britain a lump sum of \$425,000 in settlement of these claims; provided, congress would sustain the agreement. The matter was submitted to congress in the winter of 1886, and both houses refused to appropriate the money. The alternative remaining was to submit the question to a joint commission, and the treaty of February 8, 1896, was entered into for that purpose.

The treaty provides for one commissioner, to be appointed by each country, who shall take evidence at Victoria and San Francisco, and whose united decision shall be final on any question submitted to them; in cases where they disagree the question shall be decided by an umpire to be appointed by the president of the Swiss republic.

The claims (numbering about twenty-five), made by the Canadians would, if fully allowed, amount to approximately \$800,000. This amount the United States asserts is largely in excess of the actual damages sustained, as the largest item of each claim is for seals which might have been taken if the sealers had not been interfered with. The exact amount the United States must pay is for this commission to determine. The counsel for the United States are very hopeful from their examination of the cases that these claims will be very materially reduced, as they are in many particulars undoubtedly excessive.

The United States commissioner is Hon. William L. Putnam, of Portland, Me., United States circuit judge, and the counsel for the government are Hon. Don M. Dickinson and myself."

DR. LUCAS' LECTURE.

Eloquent Address Delivered in Metropolitan Methodist Church.

"Shots from the muzzle of a gun" was the title of the eloquent lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Lucas at the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening. The lecturer only incidentally referred to the temperance question, his utterance being along the line of patriotism and good citizenship. Dr. Lucas dwelt on the dependence of one upon the other, showing that none were really independent, not even the richest. The most independent man was the savage, who succeeded in securing all the requirements of life without the assistance of others, but when the man rose in the ladder of civilization he became less independent. The dignity of work was extolled and codish autocracy ridiculed. While the lecturer gave Henry George and other reformers credit for their well meant efforts, he considered many of them too extreme. Dr. Lucas urged young men to live up to the Golden Rule. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to Canada. He had travelled in many parts of the world, but still he pronounced Canada the grandest country of them all. Travellers formed their opinions of a country from the character of the individuals with whom they came in contact, and the lecturer said that he should remember that the conduct of each reflected to a certain extent the character of the country. Let these young men by their conduct seek to make Canada morally and physically the best country in the world. The lecturer closed by giving a closer study of British history to learn how political and religious liberty was required.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who stated that he was asked to speak at the meeting by his friend Mr. Shakespeare, referred to the lecture as a master of science. He endorsed what the lecturer had said about the study of history, and would like to see more attention paid to Canadian history.

Mr. Wilfrid Lucas sang several songs. At the close Sir Charles was tendered a vote of thanks for presiding. "To-night Rev. Dr. Lucas lectures on 'Flint and Sharpe' in the First Presbyterian church.

The telegraph wires were down east of the Rockies to-day.

DESTITUTION IN LABRADOR.

Dr. Grenfel, Supt. of Missions, Writes on the Subject.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 29.—Dr. Grenfel, superintendent of the deep sea mission, in a letter concerning the suffering on the coast of Labrador said: "At Square Island we found an anxious crowd awaiting us. Not a family had enough to eat and they had no means of getting food. We have arranged to supply 25 barrels of flour, 10 sacks of biscuits, a barrel of molasses, and a chest of tea, in return for which the people will saw the wood which we have to sell next summer. An enormous loan is conferred on these settlements, even by such small assistance as this. We took away a family having no means. We also left some clothing, quilts and counterpanes. Most of the houses have an utterly inadequate supply of bedding.

"Arriving at Boulter's rock we soon had a crowded deck full of people. Here also they were fairly starving. Two Newfoundland traders came along asking what could be done for the people. No government relief has been promised to the settlements. Many families are already existing on flour alone, having neither molasses nor tea. We gave each family a bundle of clothing and promised to make representation of their need to the proper authorities.

"At Pack's Harbor we were told that the children in one family in a neighbor-

hood had the winter's food by him, acting under orders from the government. He reports like conditions of abject poverty in many other parts along the coast.

GRUESOME BET.

Boiler and Engine Against a Coffin That McKinley is Elected.

Whatcom, Oct. 29.—One of the most unique and gruesome bets of the campaign was made here yesterday by a brick manufacturer and an undertaker, who is the Republican candidate for coroner. The brick man wagers his engine and boiler against a \$150 coffin that Bryan will be elected. The same man has a bet with a Republican merchant by the terms of which he is to furnish the merchant brick for a store building which he is to erect at a cost of \$3 per thousand in the event of McKinley's election, and the merchant is to pay him \$7 per thousand if Bryan is elected.

Wore Greased Gloves Seven Years.
John Siron, mason, Aultsville, Ont., had Salt Rheum so severe that for seven years he wore greased gloves. He writes: "I used a quarter of a box of Chase's Ointment. It cured me. No trace of Salt Rheum now." Chase's Ointment cures every irritant disease of the skin, allays itching instantly, and is a sterling remedy for piles. Avoid imitations. 90c. per box.

IN A CYCLONE'S PATH.

Considerable Damage Done by a Cyclone in Texas.

Sherman, Texas, Oct. 29.—Yesterday a well defined tornado formed in Squirrel creek bottom, four miles west of the village of Farmington and about 10 miles southwest of this city. Parties who saw it at its inception say that out of the seething, tumbling mass of inky clouds a funnel-shaped column descended until it touched the earth, and then it began to move northeastward, accompanied by the usual terrific crash and roar as it tore through the bottoms, uprooting large trees and demolishing everything in its path, which for the first mile or two was thirty or forty yards wide. The first house it is known to have struck was on the George Duke farm, one mile west of Howe. No one was hurt at this place. From this point until it struck the Jim Harris farm, two miles south of the city, a distance of perhaps two miles, it is known to have risen and descended several times and what damage it did has not yet been ascertained. At the Farris place a tenant house occupied by a family named Hayes, was literally torn to pieces, and every member of the family was more or less injured. Hayes is thought to be fatally hurt.

The path of the storm lay at least a mile and a half southeast of the city, but the cloudburst which accompanied the threatened attempt of the yard men to break up the combine was early nighed in the bud. The books of the Central Lumber Company show that 75 per cent. of the capital invested in yards on the coast is owned and controlled by mill men. The majority of the mill men were heartily in favor of polluting their interests for another year and those who would have stood outside if they dared, have been forced to accept the terms of the majority.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pill, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Croup Quickly Cured.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—P. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.



CURE

Rick Headache and relieve all the troubles including a various state of the system, such as Diarrhoea, Neuralgia, Disease, Disease, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pill are equally valuable in Constipation, curing the preventing of a annoying complaint, while also expert all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; however, it is a good one to have and those who can try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them.

5¢ after all sick head
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.



ALPHA RUBBER CO.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods
335 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Sequah's Remedies...

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR CHEMIST.

Take No Substitute.

DON'T FORGET THESE REMEDIES HAVE BEEN

Publicly Tested

AND PROVED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Henderson Bros.

All Ladies

Know that to make a cake good baking powder and the finest flavoring extracts are necessary. GOLDEN WEST extracts and baking powder are absolutely pure. All good grocers keep them. They are the best.

WING ON,

MERCHANT, COMMISSION AGENT and INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

20 Cormorant Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Dancing Class

Opened at M. C. WINN'S Dancing Academy, Alhambra Hall, Yates Street. Dancing classes Monday and Thursday evening. Social on Wednesday evening. Music by the Mandolin Club. Admission to social, gents 25 cents; ladies free. e19-im

AUCTION SALES.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

Important Sale of First-Class Business Properties in the City of Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. J. S. Rankin, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, at his Auction Rooms, in the Thompson-Gale Block, 825 Hastings street, Vancouver, B.C., on THURSDAY, the 2nd

of November, 1896, at 10 a.m., the following lots:

1. The east half of lot 14, in block 2, part of old Granville Townsite, now the City of Vancouver.

This property fronts 33 feet, or thereabouts, on Water street, and is covered, or partly covered, with the stumps of a large pine, or lately occupied by Messrs. Major & Ridder.

The buildings are of brick and stone, and are fitted and suitable for a large wholesale grocery or hardware business.

They comprise three stories, and are about 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, and about 20 ft. high, with cold storage and plant and machinery for same. The sale includes all fixed machinery, at the time of the auction, or a value con-

sidered, and are deemed therefore in much

this certain means of cure given by him, if you will write to me you can rely on being cured and the proud satisfaction

of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble.

Absolute secrecy is assured.

Send 5 c silver to cover postage and ad-

dress, Mr. George G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, second quality—25 cents per deck.

Morris', Colonist block.

J. S. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

22 Hastings street, Vancouver.

THE "BULL MOVEMENT"!

At last the patient farming man gets a chance to laugh.

J.W. Blaenau

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

London Times Afraid That Bryan Will be Elected.

London, Oct. 29.—The Times in an article on the presidential campaign in the United States, says: "If Senator Jones, Daniel J. Campau, respectively chairman of the Democratic National committee and the National campaign committee, and others, are correct in their figures, it is conclusive that Mr. Bryan will be elected. Mr. Campau estimates that 292 Bryan electoral votes will be cast by 33 states, including Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, all of whom the Republicans think are safe. If, therefore, the state of New York persists in the belief that McKinley will be elected it is not for the want of warning. If the east is blind it is wilfully blind. A shrewd observer in Chicago thinks that the prevalent Bryan demon-

stration is correct in their figures, it is conclusive that the city. The houses as far down as Cleveland avenue are mud-battered, the same as was the case during the great storm of May 15. After tearing down a vacant house east of the Clem Fitch place about a mile east of College Park suburb, the cloud rose in the air and went a distance of two miles, when it descended, but no further damage can be learned.

LUMBER COMBINE.

Those Interested in the Domestic Trade to Keep up Their Organization.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—After several weeks of daily conferences, the lumbermen interested in the domestic trade have arrived at the conclusion that their various interests can be best subserved by remaining in the pool which they have maintained during the past year under the name of the Central Lumber Company of California. It required an enormous amount of conferring to settle the multifarious interests involved, but this has at length been accomplished, and nearly all of the mills on the books last year have renewed their pledge to stand by each other.

Prices will remain the same, for the present at least. They cannot be maintained at a higher figure without injury to the trade, and reduction would mean a loss to the mills. During the year just closing there has been a falling off in 40 per cent. in the domestic business as compared with the previous year. Some large mills have been closed in consequence, but it is claimed that the pool has enabled all men on its books to realize an average profit of 4 per cent. on their investments, whether their mills were operated or idle. Without the pool it is asserted that every mill on the coast would have been run at a loss.

The threatened attempt of the yard men to break up the combine was early nighed in the bud. The books of the Central Lumber Company show that 75 per cent. of the capital invested in yards on the coast is owned and controlled by mill men. The majority of the mill men were heartily in favor of polluting their interests for another year and those who would have stood outside if they dared, have been forced to accept the terms of the majority.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pill, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

A MESSAGE TO MEN.

Proving That True Honesty and True Philanthropy Still Exist.

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I

have nothing to do and therefore

want no money, but as I know through

my own experience how to sympathize

with such sufferers, I am glad to be able

to assist any fellow being so ill.

I am well aware of the prevalence of

quackery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but I rejoice to say that I

am now perfectly well and happy once

more, and am desirous therefore in making

this certain means of cure known to all.

If you will write to me you can rely on

being cured and the proud satisfaction

of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble.

Send 5 c silver to cover postage and ad-

dress, Mr. George G. Strong, North Rockwood, Mich.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, second quality—25 cents per deck.

Morris', Colonist block.

J. S. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

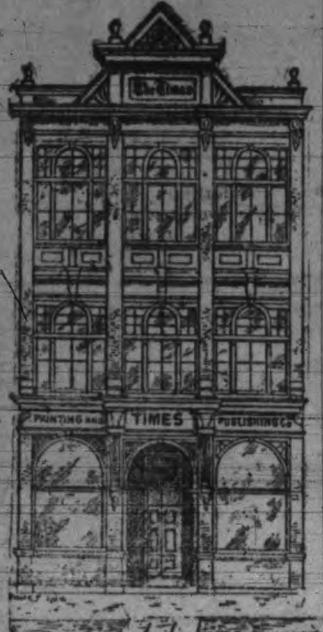
22 Hastings street, Vancouver.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

OCTOBER.

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |



The Daily Times.

A SAMPLE FRAUD.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the particulars of how a small contractor under the late government was paid two salaries for performing one duty, being assisted in the commission of the fraud by a minister of the crown. The Free Press says:

"James E. Kavanagh entered into a contract for transferring the mails from one train to another at Brockville station, a distance of thirty feet. He has done this work for many years under contract, his last contract having yet some two years to run, the contract price being \$400 a year. In January, 1895 the government appointed him mail transfer agent at Brockville at a salary of \$400 a year, and the officials, assuming that his position of contractor merged into that of agent, the necessary entries were made on the records to that effect, but they did not understand the ingenuity of the then government to aid contractors at the public expense, for in July, 1895 James Kavanagh, who from January, 1895 had continued just as before to handle the bags at the station, assigned his contract to do this work to his brother, P. G. Kavanagh, a locomotive engineer residing at Smith's Falls, fifty miles away from Brockville. Then Sir Adolphus Caron directed that this assignment be dated back to the 1st of January, 1895, so as to include the whole period and not let a dollar get away from the time the original contractor was appointed transfer agent. The Smith's Falls Kavanagh has never appeared on the scene. His work has been performed by J. E. Kavanagh just the same, the only difference is that J. E. Kavanagh has drawn two pay, one as contractor and the other as agent for the same work, and the contractor is still going on. The government will at once dismiss J. E. Kavanagh, as agent, and let his brother work out the contract."

Our Ottawa dispatches the other day announced that the dismissal had taken place, and it surely was high time. Still we suppose that Mr. Earle will regard the department's action as another effort to introduce the "spoil system."

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

This is what our venerable neighbor calls the proposed removal of the obstructions in the Red river about 18 miles below Winnipeg. "A needed improvement," it is a most just application. We need not trouble our readers with details showing its necessity; it is sufficient to remind them that such necessity was seen at the erection of the province; that a stipulation for its accomplishment was proposed to be placed in the now famous bill of rights, and that from that day to this every authority who has written or spoken on the subject has endeavored to show its importance to the province of Manitoba, the city of Winnipeg and to the creation of trade with the adjoining states of Dakota and Minnesota. Over twenty years ago the subject was pressed upon the Conservative government, and Sir Hector Langevin looked into the matter and promised it the serious consideration of the government. But Manitoba having returned to large majorities members to support the government it was not thought necessary to bother with the St. Andrew's rapids.

At every election since 1871 this improvement to Red river navigation has been dwelt upon before the electors as one of the prizes to be obtained by maintaining the Tories in power. In a government office at Winnipeg are maps and plans on which the whole matter is made plain, and on which even the particular boulders have been faintly named by the official in charge. Every thing has always been in readiness for discussion—on the eve of the election—and there have been promises that if the government was retained Sir Charles Tupper would put a certain amount in the estimates for commencing work. We

have recently heard something of the same sort in British Columbia. But since it ended, and for twenty-six years the people of Manitoba have been befooled by visionary hopes of the Red river improvement appropriation. Our V. N. says this morning that "it is safe to predict that the proposal to make the improvement promised by Sir Charles Tupper will be entertained by the government," and adds: "This shows that the work is in the estimation of practical men needed." Very likely, but it is also safe to assume that if the Tory government had again been returned the obstructions on the Red river would have been allowed to remain just where they are—as would the powder in our own pocket.

If the work is needed, as our V. N. says, why has it been left under consideration for twenty years, and how is it that its necessity is only recognized when the Liberal minister of public works is thought to be about to handle it? Sir Charles Tupper's promises prior to an election are like the leaves in spring, and usually follow the example of those leaves in autumn; fortunately, however, for the Manitoba people Canada at last resolved that she had had enough of the Dead Sea apples of Ottawa, and the "needed improvement," as the Colonist calls it, after having been neglected for over twenty years is likely to be taken in hand by Sir Charles Tupper's successor.

SIR HIBBERT'S IDEAL.

The Laurier cabinet does not at all command Sir Hibbert Tupper's admiration, but perhaps the public need not feel much alarmed over that fact, since the gentleman has previously shown himself a little hard to please in the matter of cabinets. It may be remembered that once upon a time he found the Conservative cabinet so little to his liking that he went out on strike and remained out for a day or two, until his heels were properly cooled. It may also be remembered that Sir Hibbert was one of the immortal seven—the "nest of traitors"—who deserted Sir Mackenzie Bowell last January, just after parliament had been called together and the speech from the throne had been delivered. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and a good many other people were not a little surprised that the seven ministers should have taken that particular time to make their bolt, and for the reasons specified. Sir Mackenzie's speech in the senate in which he further paid his respects to the seven. One passage reads:

"Even in the present trying circumstances I hesitate not to say, and to say it boldly—I would not have stated it had not such reasons been given to the house as the cause which induced these gentlemen to leave the government—that had I had that royal support which very premier ought to receive in the arduous duties incident to the governing of a country, such support as was given most loyally to my late chiefs, Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, we would have been just as successful in carrying on the affairs of the government as my predecessors, though not possessed of their measure of ability or political tact. No one felt his inability more than I did when I was placed at the head of the government, following such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson, whom we all knew and revered, not only individually but for their intellect and their ability. Had not jealousy and a determination to destroy the usefulness of the head of the government been firmly rooted in the breasts of those with whom I was associated, I flatter myself that we should have been successful in carrying on the affairs of this country."

It is not a cause for surprise that one of the seven politicians at whom these shafts were levelled should find nothing to admire in the Laurier government. Sir Hibbert might have spared himself the trouble of telling Victorians that a cabinet of "all the talents" is not to his liking: they already know what sort of a cabinet he helped to compose.

WINES OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor: I was surprised at the argument advanced by the Rev. D. Lucas, "proving that the Bible did not sanction the use of intoxicants" would like for him to read the 14th chap. of Deuteronomy, 22, 23, 24, 25, and especially the 26th verse: "And thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for wine, or for strong drink, or for whatsoever thy soul desireth, and thou shalt eat at the before the Lord thy God, and thou shalt rejoice thou and thine household."

And 1st Sam chap. 18 and 20 verses Eccles., 10th chap., and 10 verse, if the reverend gentleman wishes to every verse that he can show by the Bible that wine was not an intoxicant and that intoxicants were not to be used, I will produce fifty proving that wine was to be used and was intoxicating.

H. S. FAIRAJI.

WHY THE CURANS REVOLT.

Within the Bay of Havana, which is, perhaps, the finest in the world, not a single pier has been built, so that the loading and unloading of passengers, freight or cattle is done by small lighters, which row back and forward between the ships and the shore, casting anchor in the harbor fords the entrance of the port without the guidance of a native pilot, and these men retire from business at sunset, no vessel can enter after that hour, except those who are anchored outside. Morro Castle, Havana, contains the only four lighthouses on the coast, which is more than 1800 miles long, and which is surrounded by dangerous reefs. Yet over £2,000,000 worth from the Cuban people pass the Spanish approaches. Small wonder they revolt! — Pall Mall Gazette.

FROM YUKON MINES

Some Good Finds Reported by Miners Just Back from placer Diggings.

John Howard Closes up Twenty-five Thousand on Deadwood Creek.

William T. Fee, E. Sullivan and Joseph Buss arrived at Juneau on Sunday morning from the Birch creek diggings, says the Alaska Searchlight. The party left Circle City about September 1st on the steamer Alice which took them up the Yukon river as far as Joe Ladue's post. From there on the journey out was made by poling and walking. Mr. Fee is one of the best known miners and prospectors in Alaska. For several years he mined and prospected in this neighborhood. He started for the Yukon country in the spring of '93, and has discovered some of the best paying creeks in the Birch creek diggings—Deadwood, Independence and the Pup, the latter stream is a tributary to Deadwood. Mr. Fee was seen last evening by a representative of this paper and from him much news of both local and general importance was obtained.

The mining season in the Birch creek district has this year been quite short owing to the late start occasioned by high water in the creeks. Very little mining was done upon any of the creeks before the 25th of June. The dams and sluices were washed out on two occasions previous to that time upon both Mastodon and Deadwood creeks.

There has probably been 1,200 or 1,500 people at the mines of the Birch creek district during the past season. Some of these will spend the winter season at the "diggings" engaged in "drifting" and whitewashing lumber; others will stop at Circle City, and still others will come out of the country, preferring to spend the winter in a milder climate. Most of the people who come out from the interior will, however, go by way of St. Michaels.

The ground owned by John Howard on Deadwood creek is probably the richest yet found in the Yukon. The claim is No. 19. It is about three cuts wide (48 feet). The ground has so far averaged from 5 to 11½ ounces per day to the man. The pay streak is from two to four feet wide and is located about seven feet below the surface. Howard had twenty-five men employed for a short time during the season, and he probably cleaned up in the neighborhood of \$25,000, besides paying working expenses.

Another exceptionally good claim on

Deadwood creek is the one in which a half interest was this season sold by Jim Chisholm to Chris Harrington. The latter paid \$6,000 for his share in the claim, and after making the first cleanup of about three strings of boxes, the result of about twelve days' work, his cleanup amounted to a little more than he had paid out for his share in the property.

Pat Connelly and Jack McGregor will probably work some of the ground along Mammoth creek next season by the hydraulic process. The claims along Mammoth creek have been divided off into twenty-acre sections. Only a few of the claims have been re-located.

Capt. Johnson, who took a party of men into the Birch creek diggings this season, has on two occasions got himself into trouble with the miners. Two meetings were called upon him. The first meeting was called to investigate a charge in which Johnson was accused of misrepresenting to the men he had induced to go in with him, the conditions of the Yukon country. It appears that he had told some of the men who accompanied him over the summit and down the Yukon that they would be able to pan from \$30 to \$40 worth of gold by brushing away the ashes from the camp fires and washing the ground that had been thawed out. This condition does not exist, even in the Yukon, and Johnson was warned by the miners to be more careful hereafter in his representations.

The second occasion upon which he had paid out for his share in the property.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kodaks at Fleming Bros., Govt. st.

Notice is given of the dissolution of the B. C. Stevedoring Company.

A fry pan for 15 cents at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris' Colonial block.

For a good lunch and first class refreshments go to the Nickie Plate. Evenings, clam chowder. Gob. E. Fisher, proprietor.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris' Colonial block.

The partnership existing heretofore between Messrs. Ledingham Bros. has been dissolved. W. J. Ledingham retiring.

Next Thursday evening the Hebrew Ladies' Society will hold a concert. The committee in charge of the programme has obtained the aid of many of the well-known city musicians.

The organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church is arranging for a concert to be given shortly. Several of the leading musical people of the city have already promised to assist.

The marriage was solemnized recently in San Francisco of Mrs. L. Jones, daughter of a former Victorian, Mr. J. T. Pabst, to Mr. D. A. Hanna. Rev. J. G. Gibson was the officiating clergyman.

James Bay Athletic Association held a very enjoyable whilst party yesterday evening. Mr. C. Fletcher captured the first prize, getting eight wins to his credit out of ten games played. The booby prize went to Mr. G. Watson.

Mr. Lucas delivered an address at the meeting of the local W. C. T. U. yesterday. He spoke in very good terms of the work of the union. In January next he will return to this city and deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the union.

The Charmes this morning took several excursionists to Vancouver on their way to Texada Island. They will be transferred to the Comox at the Terminal City, which will take them direct to the island, where they go to see the mining works of the great camp. They expect to be back on Monday next.

This evening the Degree of Honor will hold a Hallowe'en ball in A. O. U. W. hall. Wolf's orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music. One of the originalities to be introduced will be a new grand march. The committee have completed all arrangements and insure a most pleasant evening to all who attend.

The issue for November of the Delinquent, called the Thanksgiving number, contains many beautiful plates which display to perfection the handsome styles and fabrics of the season, and a large amount of general reading on interesting subjects. Address communications to the Delinquent Publishing Co., 32 Richmond street, West, Toronto, or to the local agent, F. D. Beck, 100 King street, East.

Notices of private bills were published in yesterday's official Gazette on behalf of two companies who wish to build railways in the interior of the province. Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard give notice on behalf of a proposed company to operate within 50 miles of Galena Bay, Arrow Lake, and Messrs. Hunter & Dunn, on behalf of a company to build a road from Revelstoke to the junction of the Columbia and Canoe rivers.

Notice is given in yesterday's Gazette by Messrs. Bodwell & Irving of their intention to apply during the coming session of the provincial parliament for an extension of time for the commencement of operations under the Kootenay Power Company's Construction Act. The Cumberland and Vernon waterworks company will also seek confirmation of their incorporation during the coming session. They propose

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

50 YEARS THE STANDARD.

to take their water from Hamilton creek and several small lakes near the town of Kimberland.

Lunch 25c. at the Oriental.

New Human Haddies at Jameson's.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris' Colonial block.

Half-dozen cups and saucers and half-dozen plates, only \$1 at R. A. Brown & Co's, 80 Douglas street.

The "Family Doctor" says—"Kops cheer as a non-alcoholic tonic and stimulant—just challenge for purity and health giving properties all the beverages of the world."

The agent of the N.P.R., Mr. E. E. Blackwood, has been notified by the Spokane and Northern company that they will be ready to carry freight direct to Rossland, over the Red Mountain road, on the 15th of November.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, will hold their sale of useful and fancy work in Semple's Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, Nov. 10. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 8 o'clock.

Jim and Annie, Neah Bay Indians, were charged in the police court this morning with being found drunk. Both were fined \$5 and costs or in default 14 days imprisonment. Big Jim, a West coast Indian, incurred a like punishment for the same offence.

The local committee appointed by the Senate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., held an examination for medical matriculation at the high school of this city on Thursday and today. Three of the pupils of the principal's division were among the candidates for this examination.

To-morrow night's entertainment at the A.O.U.W. hall is under the auspices of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Wenyon, the famous London elocutionist, will recite from "Richard III." A musical programme will also be rendered in which Messrs. Schell and Wilfrid Lucas, Miss Duffey and others will take part.

Kinnaird, the cash tailor, 46 Johnson street, has just received another consignment of Scotch suitings. Irish sashes and English worsteds, embracing the latest offerings in fashionable fashions. Mr. Kinnaird's reputation as a cutter of the first order is well known and those desiring a fall suit or overcoat can not do better than place their orders in his hands.

The books for the operetta "Lily Bell" having arrived from England, Mrs. Bridges and Mrs. Wilkes will hold the first practice on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in A.O.U.W. hall. The operetta will be in aid of the city poor, and will probably be given before Christmas. Any children with good voices who wish to take part in it may call on you?" Accused replied that he would.

"Well, you admit that you have them, then," said the witness.

"No," replied Lawrence. "I do not."

Mr. Helmcken then came in and took the accused into the next room to speak to him. A moment later they came back and the accused opened the safe and took out the specimens, and gave them to him, excepting the half past bag of quartz, which the defendant said had been sent away, some of it having gone to be assayed.

On his first meeting with the accused, witness said, Lawrence informed him that he was interested in several large ventures, one being the sale of coal mines for the Dunsmuir. The accused also told him that he owned upwards of \$200,000 worth of property in this city. On the 30th of July, witness finding that Lawrence had not gone to England, he wrote him a letter remonstrating with him. Accused then told him he was going a week later. Witness did not come back to the city, he said, until August 10th, when he found that Lawrence had not started for England.

On September 15th witness met Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence driving to Goldstream. He then drew the accused's attention to the coincidence of the gold resulting from the mill test being the same as the ingot given by witness to him among the other specimens. Lawrence said: "You don't think I would salt the mill test with your gold, do you?"

Some time ago, James Lee, of Almonte, Ont., advertised for a missing brother, William Lee, in the Times. Bill Lee, as he was commonly called, came to British Columbia and engaged in lumbering, but left here some years ago and nothing was heard of him until a telegram in the eastern press announced that his skeleton was found on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Rochester, N. Y. The remains were identified by a tooth, a knife and a pair of boots. A revolver, not his own, was found beside him, and it is supposed that he was murdered for his money. Lee left a wife and several children who are now residing in Oklahoma Territory.

Miss Sanderson and Miss Kegode severed their connection with the Victoria teaching staff to-day. This afternoon the pupils of Miss Sanderson's division, North Ward school, presented her with a complimentary address and a very pretty writing desk and a silver berry spoon. The teachers of the school invited her to a farewell tea party in the principal's room and presented her with five o'clock tea spoons and a paraffin lamp. The pupils and teachers of Victoria West school gave Miss Kegode some very pretty presents. The presentation took place in Semple's Hall, where many of the parents of the pupils and other friends were assembled. A short, but interesting programme of music, recitations and club swinging was carried out by the pupils, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Macrae, Barber and Hicks. The pupils' present was a beautiful silver cream pitcher and a silver tray.

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3 Reasons...

Why we should dispense your prescription:

We keep the Purest Drugs.

We are Absolutely Accurate.

We Exercise the Highest Professional Skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,

North West Corner Yates and Douglas St.

25 Night Clerk in Attendance.

told accused that he had considerable knowledge of mining. When accused proposed the mining partnership witness wanted it to be under the mining act. This proposition was not put in writing, and he did not know whether the partnership had been registered. Witness repeated his evidence of the day before as to his trips to the mines. He also repeated the story of the interview with accused in the drawing room of his house, as already published. Asked if he asked to see the button resulting from the mill test of 800 pounds of ore, witness said that he had, and accused had told him that he had not got it then. Witness did not ask to see the smaller return. Lawrence, he thought, had told him that the test was made in Seattle. Witness did not know that there was no smelter in Seattle. Shown a paragraph in the Colostop of Sept. 23 re the discovery of quartz at Goldstream, he said he gave Mr. Ellis the information on which it was written.

At this point an adjournment was taken until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Continuing his evidence then, Capt. McCallum said he did not know until after Sept. 21st that Mr. Donaldson had a government assayer's certificate.

Nearly every time witness came to town, he said he visited accused, and had many conversations with him regarding the claim. He had never doubted Mr. Donaldson's ability as an assayer. In June in his first interview with accused he found that he knew very little of mining. He protested, he said, about publishing anything in the papers about the claim, but he went to oblige accused, and gave Mr. Ellis the already mentioned information. He offered at one time to supply the camp with provisions from the farm, which offer was declined. He with Donaldson shaked out claims for himself and others when up at Goldstream. He informed accused of this. These claims were not to go into the mining partnership. When he went up to the claim he said he found the men there stirring, and had to give them provisions. When Mr. Ditchburn came up and showed him the piece of quartz which he recognized as his, he did not let Mr. Ditchburn see that he recognized it. He gave it back to Mr. Ditchburn. Soon after he saw it in a saucer among Mr. Donaldson's apparatus. He took it then and had it in his possession until it was produced in court. Accused that day showed him the certificates of the high assay. His suspicions were aroused when he saw his own piece of quartz, but he did not say anything then to accused. He was suspicious when he offered him the option on the Ophir. Lawrence informed him that he had a man in Victoria who was anxious to purchase his share in the mine. He was very tired when he wrote the letter he took to Lawrence, or he might have worded it differently. He did not wish to repudiate anything in it though. He went to the bank to see about the note, as he imagined, with all the other descriptions, there might have been deception also in this.

"You were looking for trouble?" asked Mr. Bodwell.

Witness said "Yes."

The magistrate here said: "I don't think you should have answered it in that way."

"Well, I found it, your honor," replied the witness.

Capt. McCallum was still being examined when the Times went to press this afternoon. He did not deviate at all from his evidence of the day before, most of which he gave over again.

Lawrence had not started for England.

On September 15th witness met Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence driving to Goldstream. He then drew the accused's attention to the coincidence of the gold resulting from the mill test being the same as the ingot given by witness to him among the other specimens. Lawrence said: "You don't think I would salt the mill test with your gold, do you?"

Mr. Bodwell then started the cross-examination of the witness. Witness said that he gave the accused an option of 48 hours on his interest in the Ophir mine, to sell in Victoria. It was in 1880 that he first tried to sell the Ophir mine, to Barnsall; backs, E. Siddall and G. Chudsey; half backs, H. Norris, H. Munsey and E. Hall; forwards, W. P. Grant, McEwen, C. Berkeley, C. White and F. White. Their opponents are: Goal, R. Lorimer; backs, Walter Winsby and H. L. Holden; half backs, B. Schwengler, W. A. Lorimer and C. McNeil; forwards, J. Hemsworth, W. McKeown, J. W. Lorimer, W. N. Winsby, and Le York.

Mr. Bodwell produced, which he threatened to publish, making public the whole affair.

In reply to a question as to why he laid the information before accused, witness said: "Do you think we could keep quiet when we were making assays of \$5 at Goldstream, and monies were made here of \$200 and \$1120? He (witness) went to the Attorney-General's office with his information, and subsequently the information on which the present proceedings are being taken was laid.

Witness said he did not under his knowledge then wish his name coupled with that of Lawrence. He thought that if he had not taken proceedings against him he would have been counted as his accomplice. He thought more of the assays, he said, than of his money. He wrote a letter to accused, which Mr. Bodwell produced, which he threatened to publish, making public the whole affair.

Accused, not returning him his money in less than 24 hours and explaining the matter of the assays. He also said he would take proceedings against defendant should he not comply with his request. When the officer went to Lawrence's house witness went with him, he said, to identify his property. The property in Westminster, he said, he had placed in the hands of accused for safe-keeping. When he delivered the letter on September 20th to accused he showed him a letter which he gave to him to read. This letter he intended to publish, he said, in the Times. He had said in the letter that he and Donaldson had nothing to do with the assays. The previous letter, which he threatened to publish, he meant to publish in the paper.

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CHAPTER XXXV.—DUPE!

"And now for his secret!" Le Britta arose cautiously and approached Meredith, who had sank back in his chair until his body had assumed a half-recumbent position. He imitated professional hypnotists, by making several passes before the subject; then he stroked his eyes; they opened.

The unsuspecting photographer was satisfied that his experiment had succeeded in every particular. Meredith was certainly in a mesmeric trance. His appearance indicated the fact plainly. Le Britta kept his eye fixed upon him in silence for a moment or two. Then he directed, in a low, steady tone of voice:

"Turn that wine glass upside down."

Meredith put forth his hand and obeyed.

"Arise to your feet."

Meredith struggled to an erect position, steady himself on the back of the chair.

"Will you answer me some questions?" was the next query.

"Yes."

"You know a man named Dave Wharton, a tramp?"

"I do."

"He was your former business partner?"

Meredith swayed slightly, and he hesitated a moment or two before replying. His eyes were rather clear and intelligent for a person under mesmeric spell, but he finally said:

"Yes, he was."

"Have you seen him lately?"

No reply

"Did he not come to you a little over a week ago?"

Stubborn silence.

"Answer!" ordered Le Britta.

"He may have done so."

"And brought a package of money? It was intrusted to your keeping. He returned for it. You denied having it speak!"

"Ah!"

Meredith uttered the ejaculation with energy; his eyes dilated.

"That package you must give to me Do you understand?"

It seemed as if Meredith was about to spring upon Le Britta. His eyes glared, his fingers worked nervously. Then, of a sudden, his face resumed its vacuous expression, and he murmured:

"You want it?"

"I must have it!" rejoined Le Britta firmly. "It is in the house!"

"Probably."

"In this room?"

"No."

"Where, then?"

"Shall I lead you to it?"

"Yes."

"Come!"

Meredith started for the door, Le Britta followed him. In the hall, he took up a lighted lamp. Down a corridor he proceeded, stopped at a door; took a key from his pocket, unlocked it, and entering the apartment, placed the lamp on a little table in the center of the room.

Le Britta gazed curiously about the apartment. It seemed to be a sort of study or business room, for it had a desk, and sunk in the wall of one side, a huge iron door, resembling that of a bank vault. This door had the conventional combination lock and knob.

Meredith swayed dreamily. He really appeared like a man under the combined influence of narcotics and mesmeric force.

"Is it here that I shall find the package belonging to the tramp?" queried Le Britta, sharply.

The other nodded affirmatively.

"Where?"

Meredith pointed to the vault door.

"It is in there?"

"Yes."

Le Britta sprang to the door, but found it secured.

"Can you open it?" he queried, eagerly.

"I can."

"Do so."

Meredith approached the door, set the dial against the indented disc figures, swirled it once or twice, and the door swung back.

Shelves and cases showed within, crammed full of papers.

"Go and get the package," ordered Le Britta.

Meredith took a step forward. Then he receded, receded, and sank to a chair. His head fell upon his breast. Le Britta, alarmed at a fear of failure in his mission when so vitally near to apparent success, seized his arm roughly.

"Arise yourself, I order you," he spoke, hurriedly and with force.

Meredith only mumbled a few incoherent words.

"Get the package!"

"No!"

"You must!"

"I cannot. You get it."

"The drug has dulled the mesmeric intelligence," murmured Le Britta, apprehensively. "Come, Meredith! You tell me to get the package!"

"Yes."

"Where is it?"

"In the vault."

"Where?"

"Left-hand cabinet. Lower drawer."

With an exultant cry, Le Britta sprang into the vault.

The light from the outer room illuminated its dark corners sufficiently to show the cabinet described.

Toward this the photograph advanced, his heart beating high with hope.

Sudden darkness supervened. Suddenly, too, horror sent his blood curdling in every vein.

He dimly saw—Meredith, his face wreathed with cunning triumph, spring to the door. There was a crash and a mocking, exultant laugh.

Then—

Annoying defeat, peril, deep, decisive, unmasking the clever rogue who had penetrated his designs and led him into a trap, a resounding echo told Le Britta that he was caged, in the toils of a shrewd man than himself.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—A DARK NIGHT'S WORK.

The hypocritical scoundrel who posed before the community as a business man of probity and enterprise, and yet

Had this mysterious person as well witnessed the crime, that proven, would send him to the gallows?

(To be Continued.)

MISS FORSLAND'S CAREER.

Had Been a Border Outlaw and Became a Salvation Army Lass.

A great deal of genuine regret was felt at the Salvation Army barracks over the death at Butte, Mont., yesterday of Helen Forsland, alias Kate Evans, once a famous frontier bandit, who was suddenly converted and for several years lived a life of honor and piety. It is reported that the woman died from the effects of poison administered by her own hand. What had come over her to commit suicide no one knows. Since her conversion she had been identified with the army on the coast and had been able to persuade many rough characters to lead a better life. There is apparently no one in Chicago connected with the army who ever saw the woman, but many knew of her previous life and had heard of her subsequent work.

Helen Forsland was one of the most noted characters that ever haunted the Western States," said a detective well acquainted with her history, "and was implicated in stage robberies in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana and California. She went for many years at first in man's clothing, with her hair cut short, and, having a very masculine voice, it was never suspected that she was a woman. Her personality was that of a keen witted and desperate man, ready to take any chances to gain a point. She had a full chest, thin lips, small, piercing gray eyes, which were quick and restless, and a determined look.

"Though her features were coarse she was not a bad-looking woman and had a respectable appearance as a man. She stood about 5 feet 9 inches, was of medium build, rather angular in form, and presented the picture of a well-developed, sinewy man. Strange to say, after all her rough life, her hands were still symmetrical and more feminine than masculine."

"Her life was of the border ruffian type, full of incidents that would fill a hundred dime novels with tales of daring deeds, yet with it is mingled the prettiest bit of romance of how her sweetheart sacrificed himself for her and is now serving out a life sentence in the San Quentin prison because of his devotion. He pleaded guilty to a crime which she claimed she had committed. She, the guilty one, terrible in character, was touched by his faithfulness, and began to muse on the step which he had taken for her sake. While thus meditating she was in the prison at Butte, and one day there appeared in her cell a woman calling the prisoner to repentance. It was Major Halpin of the Salvation Army.

"That sounds like the voice of my mother," she said. Then and there the hoarse voice of the hardened criminal melted away into childlike accents, and she made a vow that thereafter she would lead a Christian life, and do all in her power to have her sweetheart released from the penitentiary. The conversion of the notorious woman created a great sensation all along the Pacific coast.

Her sincerity of purpose won her favor with the police authorities, and they let her alone, although she had confessed to numerous robberies. From the time she emerged from that prison, soon after her conversion, she carried the Salvation banner through the streets of Portland, Butte, Helena, and many other cities, and shouted hallelujahs with as much fervor as the other lasses.

"The crime for which she almost went to the penitentiary was that of robbing a stage coach near Helena about six years ago. She and a man had committed the robbery and were captured.

It was while in prison this time that the officials discovered she was a woman. Her lover, Archie Niedergang, was forward with a confession, which was believed, the woman and her accomplice was acquitted, and the lover now languishes in prison. She made a confession herself, but it was not believed and she went free."

Major Boill, of the Salvation Army, who has charge of the Cleo-Ware Woman's Training School, was in San Francisco a little over five years ago, when Helen Forsland was converted, and, though she did not see the woman, she remembers the case with much vividness on account of the stir which it caused on the coast. Shortly after the woman was converted Major Halpin called on Mrs. Boill and told her all the circumstances Said Mrs. Boill this morning:

"This was one of the most remarkable changes of which I have ever heard. It created a good deal of comment because it turned out that the woman had such a sweet and lovable character. We talked about her because the officers had a good deal of trouble with her. She had been accustomed to a roving and rough life as long as that she did not know how to act. She was much like a man. She acted like a man and it was hard to get her to change. Major Halpin took the woman to her home for some time, because no one would think of employing her, and she did not know how to do anything useful. We sometimes laughed to ourselves because she was so clumsy, but we made her think she was getting along very well. I believe her case was a sincere conversion. I had not heard of her for some time. I had no news.

Once he bolted the horse on a rustic bridge, and seemed about to lift off his victim and destroy all trace of his crime by casting it over the rail to the raging stream below.

The approach of a pedestrian sent him speeding on, however. For miles he traveled a cheerless highway.

Finally he made out a dismantled structure standing back from the road. It was a place familiar to him, a residence some years since devastated by fire.

"Just the place!" he ejaculated. "No one goes there. I'll hide the body in the cellar. It will never be discovered."

He entered the house, staggering under his burden. He reappeared bearing the blanket, glancing apprehensively back over and anon, and hurrying on the deadened steps once again in the vehicle.

"That disposes of him" he muttered. "I did not mean to kill him. He brought it on himself. No one will ever know what a dole! I forgot to lock up the vault. Should a burglar enter the house and find his way to that room he might beggar me!"

Utterly heartless Darius Meredith grew almost cheerful as he neared home again. A dangerous enemy had been removed from his path. The low-souled scoundrel actually congratulated himself on his dark night's work. He entered the house and hastened to the apartment where Jerry Le Britta had battaled fame and had been defeated.

The lamp still burned on the table. The vault door was still open. Entering the vault Meredith examined its interior.

"All safe!" he muttered "and the package?"

He sought to make sure of it by pulling open a drawer and gazing into it.

"An awful cry escaped his lips as he did so."

"Simp—geno" he gasped. "Robbed. The money."

Was not there. He receded into the outer room. Almost fainting he felt a cold breath of air revive his tottering sensibilities.

With a wild cry he observed that a window was open.

And then the truth paralyzed mind and heart as it flashed across him with the intensity of a lightning shock.

During his absence some one had opened a window and entering the apartment had stolen the treasured package!

There could be no doubt of it and the plotter's heart stood still as he asked himself the question—

STILL IN HIS PRIME.

North Hastings' Oldest Inhabitant Hale and Hardy.

Josias Moore, of Bancroft, Ont., one of the oldest and best-known residents of Hastings County, can boast of wonderful health and vigor for his age.

"Although I am over 84 years of age," he says, "I feel as young as ever I did."

Mr. Moore, however, had a narrow escape from death about a year ago. "I was so bad with indigestion," he writes, "that the doctors gave me up. I underwent various alleged remedies but found them no good. One day our popular druggist, F. C. Humphries, sent me a sample of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to try. The result was marvelous. After taking two I was able to get up. Then I sent for a box. I could soon eat anything. In a short time I was able to walk two miles, to Bancroft and back with ease."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills try without fail, cure all kidney, liver, stomach and blood troubles. For sale by dealers. Price 25 cents. One pill a dose; one cent a dose. Edmaston, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the latest discovery for coughs, asthma and consumption. It is pleasant, quick and certain. 25 cents.

Bicycle playing cards—first quality, not second quality—25 cents per deck. Morris' Colonial block.

Fancy cushions also a large stock of uncovered cushions in six different sizes at Weiler Bros.

A PENSION OF \$95,000 A YEAR.

The biggest annual pension that is paid in any part of the world is \$95,000. The Duke of Richmond is the recipient, and he has never moved a finger or a leg to acquire this vast annuity, which is perpetual, passing from sire to son, for no other reason than that the first Duke of Portland had a pull with Charles II.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, in 1676 Charles II granted to the Duke of Portland a pension of £19,000 a year, in perpetuity, in lieu of a duty of one shilling a child on all coals exported from the Tyne. Up to 1700 the family had received as proceeds of the duty upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, and in July, 1709, the duty was commuted for an annual payment in perpetuity of £15,000 a year from the consolidated fund. As security for the payment consols to the value of £632,323 ds. were purchased. In the following year £485,434 4s. worth of these consols were sold, and the proceeds invested in land, and during the present reign the remainder of the consols was sold and the proceeds similarly invested.

Taking the annual payment on account of pensions at the present time, Earl Nelson is in receipt of the highest, outside the royal annuities, namely, £30,000 per annum, payable in perpetuity to all and every one of the heirs male to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend.

The Duke of Wellington's annual pension of £4000 is for life; and Lord Rodney's pension of £2000 is, like that of Earl Nelson, perpetual. The amount of royal annuities, excluding the Queen's grant of £285,000, is £173,000, and, counting the pensions for naval and military services, £27,700; political and civil, £13,086; judicial, £17,705, besides a large number of miscellaneous pensions.

The total comes to £316,758 yearly. The largest pension on retiring from office is the £5000 a year given to the retiring lord chancellors.

Big ads. are needed to boom bad medicines. Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound has merit alone to commend it.

Dear Sirs: I cannot praise Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound too highly, and I thank its tonic and restorative qualities cannot be passed. I was feeling poorly for some time through overwork and fatigue. I had taken one bottle of Manley's Celery-Nerve Compound. I feel completely better. Yours truly,

K. McFadden,
247 Yonge St., Toronto.

ADDRESS:

Times P. & P. Co.,

W. TEMPLEMAN

British Columbia.**NANAIMO.**

There were four records of mineral locations made at the government office on Thursday, one being on Haslam creek and the other three on Thurlow island. All the locations were made by Vancouver people.

Mr. A. Dick, Inspector of mines, reports that the flooding of No. 3 mine, Wellington, has been progressing rapidly and that it will probably be finished by the beginning of next week. A large stream of water from the lakes has been pouring into the mine for about a week, so that the fire area by this time should have been nearly covered. Mr. Dick says that it is probable that work in No. 4 workings will be fully resumed next week.

VANCOUVER.

The marriage of Mr. R. Osborne Plunkett and Miss Beatrice Abbott, daughter of Mr. Harry Abbott, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., was quietly celebrated at 8 o'clock Thursday morning at the residence of the bride's parents, Very Rev. Father Eumenius officiating. Mr. Hamilton Abbott, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The happy couple left by the morning train for California; where the honeymoon will be passed. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett will reside on Pender street when they return to Vancouver six weeks hence.

The death of Mr. T. W. Stanfield, late manager of J. G. Hutchison's Steveson ranch, occurred on Wednesday from congestion of the lungs. Mr. Stanfield was a gentleman who was universally esteemed.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Malcolm McMartin's boat house was broken into on Tuesday night, when goods to the value of about \$800 were stolen. The boat house was moored near the Lulu Island bridge. This is the third robbery that has taken place along the water front in the course of a week.

Two men, named Koskill and Martinson respectively, whose sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary have expired, and who have been declared insane, have been removed to the provincial jail, there to await admission into the provincial asylum for the insane.

The committee appointed by the citizens' general celebration committee to investigate the charges in the account presented by the local bicycle club in connection with the recent exhibition meet have handed in their report, which recommends that certain charges should not be allowed, as they should more correctly be borne by the club than by the celebration committee.

Mr. Frank P. Giddings and Miss Anna Gairns of this city, were married by the Rev. Thomas Scouler at the residence of the bride's parents, Liverpool, at 11 o'clock Wednesday.

CHILLIWACK.

Chilliwack Progress.
We are having lovely fall weather and everybody is taking advantage of the same. Produce is coming in in large quantities every day, more especially hay, of which there appears to be quite an abundance.

Mr. Alfred Parry, who bought a buggy at Mr. Wilson's sale on Saturday, was bringing it home with a neighbor's horse which ran away and collided with a threshing machine, upset the rig, threw Mr. Parry out and smashed two of his ribs. The buggy was broken to pieces.

Isaac Kipp has had three teams steadily at work for about a week erecting a dyke to protect his land against the annual rise of the Fraser. Good progress has been made and the work will proceed rapidly. Messrs. Reece and McCutcheon will join in the enterprise as soon as their land is reached. It is expected that the dykes will afford ample protection to the parties concerned against at least a foot above that of the past summer, while the cost will be less than the loss of a single year.

NELSON.

Nelson Miner.
Dominion Geologist R. G. McConnell, of Ottawa, who has been engaged since June in gathering data and information for a map of this district has completed his season's work and is now in Nelson en route for home. To a Miner representative he said: "We are trying to make a topographical and geological map of this district generally, but it will be a long job on account of the timber and mountains which make progress necessarily slow. We want to get out a map this winter, at any rate a good deal, showing the district from Slocan to the boundary. We can make additions to this map in following years, as fast as we complete the surveys. This year's map will include the strip of country between Slocan and Rossland and from Slocan river to Kootenay lake, showing all the topographical and geological features; the principal mines and all known roads and trails."

NARROW.

Nelson Miner.
It is reported that Burton City townsite has changed hands for a good round sum Mr. Woodhouse being the purchaser.

C. C. Woodhouse jr. of Rossland, has purchased the Millie Mack and interests in the three adjoining claims in the Carr Creek camp. The sum paid was \$11,200.

J. Hilliard Leech, of Winnipeg, has purchased the Enreka, Treasury, Shamrock and Tenderfoot in the same camp, and he purposed keeping a full gang of men at work during the winter to develop this property.

P. Gennell & Co. have about completed arrangements for the construction of a large saw and planing mill, the present mill not having sufficient capacity for their increasing business, necessitating the change.

The ship yards present a very busy appearance, as there are under construction a tug for the transfer barge which will be completed in a few days; a scow, also nearing completion, and the big new boat the frame of which is in place. All of these are for the C. & K. S. Company.

The construction of the steamboat for the C. & K. S. Company is now fairly under way and Manager Truscott states that it will be completed and ready for use early in the spring. It will run on

the Columbia between Arrowhead and Trail and will be a stern wheeler similar to the Nakusp. The length will be 182 feet; width 32 feet and a depth of 6 feet.

ROSSLAND.

(Rossland Record.)

G. A. Founder, the president of the Silver Bell Mining Co., visited the property Saturday and obtained fair samples of the capping, and had it assayed, the result being satisfactory, it running 10 ounces in silver, 67 per cent, lead and \$1.20 in gold, averaging \$103.14 per ton. The ore is a steel grain galena and together with lead carbonates and copper. The width of the lead is about twenty feet, and has a streak of three feet of solid paying ore.

J. F. Sinclair, the mining expert, was in the South belt a few days ago, looking over the Rossland Star, and came across a piece of ground, now called the Evening Star No. Two, which he reports as having a great showing on top.

There is no doubt that before long the South belt will compare favorably with the North belt. To-day a good figure was offered for half of the Evening Star Number Two, but was refused on account of one-half being bonded to Victoria parties.

Superintendent John Y. Cole, of the White Bear, has completed all arrangements for the rapid and complete development of that rich Red mountain property. The man-moth machinery is now in place and work is proceeding with vigor on the machinery building, 24x60 feet in dimensions, and that structure will be completed in about fifteen days.

THE BROWN CASE.

Object of the Meeting Which is to be Held in Oakland.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—The Brown episode continues to disturb local Congregationalism. A special meeting of the Brown conference has been hurriedly called and the accredited clergymen will meet to-day at the First Congregational church in Oakland. The Chronicle says:

The special subject of consideration for which this meeting was called by Rev. George Hatch, the scribe, is the question of fellowship with the Dubuque association. This association attempted to soften the chastening of Dr. Brown. It protested against his expulsion from fellowship by the Bay conference and its last meeting received him into membership without credentials. This action has thoroughly aroused the Bay conference and some drastic measures will be taken.

One of the plans suggested is that a council be called by the Dubuque and Bay conferences, this council to go into the merits of the case and decide whether or not an association can elect a culprit who has been expelled for cause from another association. This plan is not favored by the more active members of the Bay conference. It is considered too dilatory.

The reason for the special call of the conference is that the matter is of grave importance, threatening, as it does to disrupt the whole Congregational polity. By the action of the Dubuque association the discipline of the Bay conference is nullified. The question of Dr. Brown's guilt is closed so far as the Bay conference is concerned.

KEREMEOS DISTRICT.

A Resident Gives a Flattering Account of Its Resources.

Mr. D. Courtney writes to the Boundary Creek Times from Keremeos, Similkameen river, as follows:

This field has been hitherto little prospected; in fact I doubt if half a dozen prospectors could be found within a radius of perhaps 20 miles. Evidences abound that this section will prove a great mineral producing country. The

are much resemblance the discoveries on Boundary Creek, large bodies of copper in the form of sulphides and red oxides, carrying gold and silver, being more commonly met with. The values run from \$2 to \$150 in gold, from 10 to 30 ounces in silver and from 4 to 30 per cent. copper. The ledges vary from 18 inches all the way up to 40 feet in width, between a formation generally of black granite, with some calc spar, at a porphyry contact. This camp is 30 miles to the west of Osoyoos and is reached by a fairly passable wagon road. Penticton, the nearest shipping point, is only 25 miles distant. The first location is made on Ootalla creek on June 2nd of this year, hardly any prospecting being done until within a few weeks ago. Harrington and Munroe, who both own claims at Boundary, were here lately and made five locations. Mr. Coulthard has just uncovered a 7-foot vein, capped with sulphide of iron, at the mouth of Granite creek. They are all worth \$100 in gold to the ton. Twenty miles up the river from Camp Conteyne there are some fine bodies of coal cropping out of the banks of the stream. As yet the ground is not claimed, by anyone, and when a load of coal is required for blacksmithing purposes, it helps himself. The cappings are from four to nine feet wide. To the prospectors of this country is a "promised land."

It should be named the "prospectors paradise." There is plenty of wild fruit (most of it very palatable), vegetables can be purchased from ranchers nearby at very moderate prices, and game, both "small" and "great beasts," are obtainable almost at any time within a short distance from the camp.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gairs Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale dealers, Victoria and Vancouver.

The ship yards present a very busy appearance, as there are under construction a tug for the transfer barge which will be completed in a few days; a scow, also nearing completion, and the big new boat the frame of which is in place. All of these are for the C. & K. S. Company.

The construction of the steamboat for the C. & K. S. Company is now fairly under way and Manager Truscott states that it will be completed and ready for use early in the spring. It will run on

Chase and Sanborn's Coffee



The quality of the Coffee we sell under our trade mark is our best advertisement.

This Seal is our trade mark, and guarantees perfection of quality, strength and flavor.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

GENTRY'S FAST MILE.

He Does Not Reach His Record But Goes Very Fast.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29.—John R. Gentry, the king of papers, at the Belmont track again demonstrated his superiority in the world of horses by covering a mile in 2:04 1/2. This was done in the face of adverse circumstances, being late in the afternoon when a strong wind was blowing full down the stretch. While failing to exceed his record of 2:04 1/2, Gentry succeeded in beating his last attempt at the record in Terre Haute October 20, when he went in 2:04 1/2. Previous to his effort for this trial E. J. Andrews, of Buffalo, his driver, gave him three warming up miles. The first was done in 2:04 1/2, the second in 2:17 1/2 and the third in 2:10. In all, these the animal showed up in splendid form and much was expected of him.

When the moment came, the crowd, in its eagerness, swarmed the track and breathlessly watched the horse as he flew by at the judge's signal, at a most thrilling pace. At the quarter the judges announced his time was 2:04 1/2, and the pent-up enthusiasm gave way to a burst of hurrahs that seemed to urge Gentry on for the remainder of his task. At the half the time was 1:00, and at a pace that never seemed to flag, he passed the three-quarters in 1:32 and came down the stretch amid the cheers of the crowd, and in a strong wind crossed under the wire in one of the greatest attempts of his life. Both the horse and the driver were immediately surrounded by an admiring throng, while the judges presented Andrew with a gold watch. It was the general impression that had the race been run in the afternoon before the air became chilled and while the wind was light, he would have equaled or probably beaten his world's record.

Kind Words from the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class.

On behalf of the Fred Victor Mission Bible Class I wish to express our gratitude to you for the box of Chase's Ointment which you supplied in aid of our charitable work to the infant child of Mrs. Browning, 162 River street. Ten days ago the child was awfully afflicted with scald head, the face being literally one scar from forehead to chin, and in that brief time a complete cure has been effected. Surely your gift was worth more than its weight in gold.

EDMUND YEIGH,
264 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A Resident Gives a Flattering Account of Its Resources.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Victoria at its sitting to be held on the 9th day of December, 1896, for a transfer of my regular license as a Licensed Dealer in spirituous and fermented liquors at the premises known as the Tenton's Saloon, situated on portion of Lot 182 C., 112 Government street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Frank Lewis Smith, of the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1896.

ANNIE BAUMGART.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Victoria, at its regular sitting to be held on the 9th day of December, 1896, for a transfer of my regular license as a Licensed Dealer in spirituous and fermented liquors at the premises known as the Tenton's Saloon, situated on portion of Lot 182 C., 112 Government street, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Frank Lewis Smith, of the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1896.

A. V. BOSSI.
E. A. BOSSI.

Executors of Carlo Rossi deceased.

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Dated this 27th day of October, 1896.

SIMON LEISER.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot D, Block A, of Sub Lot 60, Fernwood Estate, Victoria City, B.C., in Section 10, Map 200.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title of William Foster to the above lot, dated the 8th day of August, 1896, and numbered Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., October 12th, 1896.

S. V. WOOTTON,
Registrar General
Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

TRANSPORTATION.

Victoria & Sidney Ry

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
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Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. SCAIFE'S CASE.

The Application to Commit Him for Contempt is Dismissed With Costs.

The Court Held That There Was no Proof of His Responsibility for the Article.

Nearly all the members of the junior bar were in the chamber court this morning when the case, Potts vs. the Corporation, was called; they were there to hear the motion made by the Consolidated Ry. Co. for the commitment of Mr. A. H. Scsafe because of an article in the Province of the 24th instant, which the company claimed would tend to prejudice the fair trial of the case and several others in which the company and the city are joint defendants. The actions, as everybody knows, are for damages received in the Point Ellice bridge disaster on the 26th May last.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips appeared for the Consolidated Ry. Co. and Mr. Archibald Martin appeared for Mr. Scsafe. Mr. McPhillips began by reading an affidavit of H. G. S. Heisterman, a student in his office, who bought a copy of The Province of 24th inst. at The Province office, and also an affidavit of Mr. E. Wootton, who is the solicitor on the record for the company in this and nine similar cases, and who swore the article complained of tends to prejudice a fair trial of the actions. He then stated the general rule of law to be that nothing shall be said tending to prejudice and party litigant in any pending action, and as an English judge had recently said, trial by newspaper must be discontinued. The gist of the article complained of was that it judged the company liable, and that there was a conspiracy to evade their liability and thrust the burden on the city. It was a question that must be tried not only by a judge, but also by a jury; and besides it tended to prejudice witnesses, who have to be got together. Mr. McPhillips made a lengthy argument and cited authorities from 11 Times' law reports showing that contempt is not always punishable by imprisonment, but that often a fine is imposed, in addition to the costs of the motion.

Mr. Martin opened by stating that where a motion is made to commit for contempt of court it is a criminal matter, and the charge must be specific and distinctly stated, and must be proved to a nicely. Authorities for the above proposition were cited from Paley on convictions, Roscoe's criminal evidence and re Pollard, 2 P. C. cases 105. Mr. Martin then proceeded to take up the allegations contained in the affidavits, which he said did not show that Mr. Scsafe had any connection with The Province or that he was in any way guilty of the charge which he was called upon to answer.

Walkem J.—You know that has been in my mind all along; my ears are wide open for that. Here is the charge that certain language appears in the Province, and that that language is calculated to impair the administration of justice. Well, while it appears in the Province, there is not a word to connect Mr. Scsafe with the writing or the publishing of it.

Mr. McPhillips—Your Lordship, this is not the time.

His Lordship—Pardon me, this is just the time. I cannot commit a man except he is charged with something—it is a delicate matter, and involves the liberty of the subject. You must prove, step by step, that the party charged is guilty, and then the responsibility is cast on me to decide from the evidence placed before me. There is not the slightest thing to show that Mr. Scsafe is responsible for this. For my own sake, I took down your authorities, but I was expecting this all along.

Mr. Martin wished to put forward his case, and I allowed him time to do so. Mr. Martin's point is this, that Mr. Scsafe is not accused.

Mr. McPhillips—Well, I submit that the practice does not require us to state who the writer of the article was.

His Lordship—You must do so. Were an action of this kind brought against the Times or the Colonist, the persons reported to be the editors, Mr. Temptman or Mr. Ellis, would be brought to court, and the first interrogatory submitted to them would be "Are you the editor of so-and-so?" That is one of the first things to prove. The trouble with the affidavit is this, I am not in a position to know who the editor is.

Mr. McPhillips—My learned friend has, in a manner, sprung it on me, but he is within his rights. You have not shown me that Mr. Scsafe was the editor, or was in the slightest degree responsible for this article. It was not necessary that he should have written it, but in the usual language, published it. The writing and printing amounts to nothing, if he does not publish it, and this means sending forth the matter complained of to be published abroad, can be done by placards.

Mr. McPhillips—It is not a sine qua non that I should bring in an affidavit at all. (Quoted) "The Court may proceed on its own knowledge" etc.

His Lordship—That may be, but that does not, I think, concern this case.

Mr. McPhillips—I think my learned friend would have shown more respect to the Counsel by going a little further in the case. However, I leave the matter in your Lordship's hands.

His Lordship—Now, there I do not agree with you. You are asking me to do what is unfair. I can fine this gentleman any sum—\$1,000 if you like—but you ask me to confine a gentleman on

CLEW'S REPORT.

Opinion of Henry Clew's on the Unusual State of the Markets.

Much Depends Upon the Election in the United States Next Week:

whom you have served no affidavits and brought forward no evidence. Mr. Martin is acting in the best way possible in the interest of his client. I have no doubt what to do in the matter. There is no evidence to show that Mr. Scsafe was the editor at the time the articles complained of were published, or indeed for some time before. No direct charge is, therefore, brought against him; and, as we can condemn no man unheard, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I must discharge this application. The mere service of a document on him is not sufficient in a court of justice—I must be satisfied that he is guilty of the act charged before he can be convicted. I dismiss the application with costs.

WON FRESH LAURELS.

"Black Hussar" by the Grau Opera Co. Last Evening.

What little prestige they lost in the opera "Paul Jones" was fully regained by the Grau Company last evening, when they presented the old but popular "Black Hussar." The audience was not as large as the previous evening, doubtless owing to the fact that the opera had been seen here before, but those who did attend were fully rewarded. Gilbert Clayton made a capital magistrate and he was ably supported by Eddie Smith as "Piff Kow." Both are gaining popularity with time. Miss Lodge was as amusing as ever as "Barbara," and the Misses Carle and Johnson as Mina and Rosetta won fresh laurels. Miss Carle sang charmingly the interpolated song "Afterward" and repeated her recitation of the "Glove and the Lion." Miss Johnson also gave her solo, "The pretty name of Baby." Neither loses any charm by repetition. Robert Dunbar as "Colonel of the Black Hussars" was very acceptable and all the minor parts were well taken. There was a very pretty drill by the chorus.

This evening "Erminie" is the bill and for the matinee to-morrow the company will present "Paul Jones."

PERSONAL.

Alex. Berg returned from the Mainland last night.

Senator McInnes returned from Ottawa last evening.

Dr. McKechnie came over from Vancouver last night.

Hamilton Abbott returned from Vancouver last evening.

H. J. Scott returned last evening from a business visit to the Mainland.

W. E. Lowe arrived from the Mainland on the Charmer last evening.

A. A. Bronnelli, R. and J. Musgrave, Duncan, are at the New England.

C. N. Davidson and A. Davidson, Vancouver, are at the New England.

Henry Croft was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

R. J. Hamilton, Vancouver, and H. Marymont, Rossland, are at the New England.

George Brown and Frank Sterling, Alberni, arrived by the noon train and are registered at the Driard.

H. C. Macaulay and H. E. A. Robertson were passengers on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

Thomas Cunningham, Devenish, T. G. Earl, Lytton, and C. N. Jones, New Westminster are at the Victoria.

Mrs. Donagh and Miss Carrie Smith arrived yesterday evening from New Westminster, where they have been paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey.

SHAWLS OF SHETLAND.

Putting aside other branches of Shetland hosiery, the Shetland shawl, says the Pall Mall Gazette, may be roughly divided into two classes—"shawls" and "clouds." It is unnecessary to explain the nature of a shawl, but there may be a few persons who know not that a "cloud," in northern parlance, is but a small, elongated form of a shawl, and is a wrap in great request for evening wear by the ladies of London and the world. Of these shawls and clouds there are, technically speaking, three distinct kinds:

First, the most elaborate and expensive is that which is known as crimp work, in which the knitting is so delicate as to resemble in appearance the most finely interwoven gauge wire. The fineness in quality and value to this is the "lace" work, the name of which explains its nature. The third sort is that of the far coarser shawls and clouds known as "happ." The latter are much heavier in weight and rougher in texture. Yet in some of them the different shades of color form a most beautiful design.

Such is the art employed in their weaving that the gradations of tone merge themselves, almost imperceptibly one in the other. And this is the more remarkable from the fact that the Shetlander is not fond of dyes and only uses them to render saleable a piece of hosiery that has, so to speak, gone wrong. The colors are the natural ones of the sheep, the blacks, browns, grays and all whites of their wool. Only in Fair Isle, midway between Shetland and Orkney, is this rule departed from. There, it is said, some vessels of the Spanish Armada were stranded during the fleet-manning sevices around the north of Scotland, and nearly 200 men sought the hospitality of the Islanders. A portion of these latter surreptitiously threw over the cliff. The rest they kept, and they were taught by them to extract from herbs certain dyes such as the color-loving southerners revelled in, and to apply them to their hosiery. The result is that to-day the Fair Isle shawls and stockings contain checks and lines so gaudy as positively to sully the general somberness of the great island industry.

"I have just thought of another difference between a baby and a cow," remarked Mr. Bloomfield as he carried his youngest, thickly dressed in cold weather clothes from the house to the street car, "I suppose it is 'between to it,'" replied Mrs. Bloomfield, resignedly.

"It is that a cow weighs less when it is dressed, and a baby weighs more."

SHIPPING.

Doings in Marine Circles During the Past Twenty-four Hours.

After a disagreeable passage through wind and rain, the Alaskan steamer Topeka arrived at the outer wharf from the north this morning. As she was a day overdue, she only remained a short time, leaving for the Sound at about 11 o'clock. The majority of the Topeka's passengers were miners returning from Cook Inlet and the Yukon. Those from the latter district were fairly well supplied with gold dust. The officers of the Topeka heard nothing of the schooner Helga Caroline, which left Cook Inlet on Sept. 16, or of the sloop Birdie, which left Cook Inlet for Duncan early in July. Neither vessel has been reported. It is feared that the Caroline was unable to weather a storm which prevailed just after she left the inlet, and that her passengers, some fifteen in number, have been drowned. The Alaska Searchlight reports a rather unusual accident to the steamer Lucy. She was engaged in manipulating the wires across the channel, opposite Auk village. The smokestack in some way or other got entangled with the wires. The tide was running swift and a stiff breeze was blowing, which swung the boat round and caused her to keel over on her beam. The water rushed in with terrific force. Capt. James Haley and Engineer MacLean were the only persons on board. Haley, who is an expert swimmer, commanded Morgan to push the hatch overboard, seize a life preserver and cast himself into the irky deep, saying that he (Haley) would take care of himself. Haley took in the situation and coolly walked along the smokestack, which was then in a horizontal position, and with one flash of his jack-knife severed the wire. The boat immediately righted herself, but only just floated. It was a close call, and had it not been for Capt. Haley's cool courage and presence of mind, the Lucy would have gone down in 20 fathoms of water, which would have meant total loss.

From such information as is accessible to the higher ranks of finance, the defeat of free silver at the election is regarded as certain beyond question; and while, for the reasons above alluded to, this conclusion does not materially stimulate buying, yet it makes holders generally unwilling to sell and keeps the "bears" timid and cautious. There are, however, influences unconnected with politics which are really affecting prices favorably; among which the most prominent are the continued large importation of gold, the extraordinary position of wheat, and the firmness of our securities in London, in spite of the severe pressure upon the Bank of England and the uneasiness on the Paris Bourse. It is a very remarkable expression of the growth of foreign confidence in our investments that, at the very crisis of our difficulties, and while in London domestic and foreign securities and even consols are declining, "Americans" steadily await with the successive rises on our home market. There was a slight exception to this rule upon Thursday's advance in the Bank of England's rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent; but prices between London and New York were soon readjusted, without any observable selling by the former to the latter. The arrangements of the week for importing gold have carried the influx, since the beginning of the movement, up to \$70,000. For the moment, there is a lull in the import engagements, the consequence partly of this week's large operations having sharply thinned the supply of bills, and partly of the fact that the rise in the Bank of England rate calls for a concession of sterling exchange, which, under this reduction in the supply of bills, is not promptly forthcoming. There is, however, still a large export of produce, and considerable foreign orders for silver, imports are being received, whilst importers are buying virtually no bills, so that, in a few days, the rate of sterling may be expected to return to the point admitting of imports of gold.

London appears to be very uneasy under the present state of the foreign exchanges, and suggests that "something must be done to stop the flow of gold to the United States." It is not, however, very easy to see what that "something" may be. England and India and Australia, to say nothing of the other countries afflicted with short crops, must continue to buy our wheat and make and if they have to pay 20 cents more for their wheat than the price of two months ago, both of which seem to be inevitable—and if we continue the larger current contraction of our imports which at present is the actual drift—then England may find her trade balance with the United States in such a shape as to compel her to remit still further considerable amounts of gold to this country. Under ordinary circumstances, she might, in such a trade situation as now exists, find relief in forcing a return of our securities; but the British holders of our investments just now appear unusually unwilling to part with them; and ten days hence an event may be expected to happen in this country which will cause an important influx of our securities to London. Clearly, therefore, England is likely to find further important shipments of gold to this country inevitable; and the "something" which she needs to do must be done with some financial metropolis other than New York.

Press opinion at London shows some indecision about the entire bond issue of the seventy millions export of gold to the United States. It assumes that large sums have been imported by Wall Street houses at a loss, in the hope of selling the metal to bondholders at a premium; and hence the hope is expressed that, instead of more gold coming this way, some of what we have received may soon be flowing back. These "golds" will prove deceptive. Gold has been a somewhat unimportant amount imported with the hope of selling it to a few timid persons disturbed by the political outlook; but the intervals have been few and very brief when such operations have been made below the even par of exchange. It is probably quite safe to say that, of the large sum imported, not over 2 or 3 millions has shown a loss to the importer, irrespective of any premium on resale.

Much as the London financial press has had to say in criticism of our defective monetary status and projects, it would not be surprising if, in the event of a great election victory for money reform, the same critics would still find reasons for dissatisfaction, though of a different kind. I say nothing of the opinion very freely expressed by London financiers that, in the event of our winning the election, we will need to make safe provisions for our legal tender notes. American securities would be in extraordinary demand. That is an opinion which may or may not be justified by the event. But it is more than an opinion that already arrangements have been concluded, contingent upon Mr. McKinley's election by an ample majority, for London participating to very large amounts in new American enterprises of great importance. Those well acquainted with the relations between our architects of great financial undertakings and those of London are the men most anxious about the extent of the financial revival which will naturally follow the re-establishment of the American monetary system. Such an extreme world, of course, be a violent shock to those who assume the function of censors of finance.

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